THE
CAROLINA GAZETTE.
SOUTH

[VOL. XXXIV.] [NUMB. 1692.]

From *Monday* FEBRUARY 29, to *Monday* MARCH 7, 1768.

Chriſtopher Gadſden

HAVING framed a WHARF at the North end of the town, will be much obliged to the gentlemen any way concerned in veſſels, for their BALLAST, delivered at his wharf; at the end of which any ſhip that comes over the bar may lay, and where there is every neceſſary convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt diſpatch.

N. B. THREE veſſels can at any time be diſpatched together at ſaid wharf.

New Advertiſements.

THIS is to give notice, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *James Bigby* deceaſed either by bond, note, or book-debt, that they are deſired to make immediate payment to

DAVID DAVIS, and
THEODORE GOURDIN, } *Executors.*

TO BE SOLD, on Thurſday the 24th of March inſtant, at Mr. James Richards's tavern at Stono (formerly Rantowle's);

TWO HUNDRED very valuable SLAVES; among whom are ſeveral carpenters, coopers, very good drivers, boatmen, houſe wenches, ſeamſtreſſes, cooks, waſhers and ironers and handy boys and girls, moſtly country born. The conditions of the ſale, is one or two years credit, with approved ſecurity and intereſt from the day of purchaſe. The above ſlaves were late the property of Thomas Smith, jun. Eſq; and ſuppoſed to be as fine a gang as any in the province. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, twenty yoke of good working OXEN.

THOMAS FERGUSON,
CHARLES ELLIOTT,
ISAAC M'PHERSON,

N. B. If the above day ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day, and the whole will abſolutely be ſold without reſerve, beginning at 10 o'clock.

For POOLE, COWES, or GOSPORT, and the MARKETS, or PORTUGAL or SPAIN,

The BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
JACOB WHITEWOOD, *maſter*,
(Burthen about 450 barrels)

FOR freight, apply to Captain JOSEPH PUDDICOMBE, or ſaid maſter; who has a very neat ſingle horſe chair to diſpoſe of.

For POOLE, COWES, or GOSPORT, and the MARKETS, or PORTUGAL, or SPAIN,

The Ship
HANNIBAL,
Joſeph Puddicombe, maſter,
(Burthen about 640 barrels)

A GOOD ſhip, only two years old; lying at Simmons's wharf, and now ready to take in. For freight apply to JOSEPH PUDDICOMBE.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, and would be glad to ſerve in a ſtore or ſhop in town or country, or attend a wharf. For further information, enquire at Mr. Timothy's printing office, of

EBENEZER CAMPBELL.

THIS is to give notice, for the LAST TIME, that I am determined to ſettle with all perſons I am indebted to, by bond, note, or book debt, againſt the 1ſt of June next. And as my debtors have not enabled me to comply with my former advertiſments; all perſons anywiſe indebted to me, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, unleſs their accompts are ſettled immediately. I hope no perſon will give me that trouble, as it will be very diſagreeable to me.

JAMES M'CLENACHAN.

N. B. I ſtill continue to keep ſtabling and private lodgings,

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the LLOYD, *Captain* POCOCK *from Briſtol*;

A Freſh Supply of Goods, conſiſting of many uſeful articles, and are to be ſold on the uſual credit, remarkably cheap.

N. B. Thoſe of their friends and cuſtomers whoſe accompts remain unſettled ſince the 1ſt day of July, 1766, are requeſted to make payment.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER IX.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE made ſome obſervations on the purpoſes for which money is to be levied upon us by the late act of parliament. I ſhall now offer to your conſideration, ſome farther reflections on that ſubject; and unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, if theſe purpoſes are accompliſhed accordingly, the expreſs intention of the act they will be found effectually to ſubverſe that authority in our reſpective aſſemblies, which eſſential to liberty. The queſtion is not, whether ſome branches ſhall be lopt off—the axe is laid to the root of the tree; and the whole body muſt infallibly periſh, if we remain idle ſpectators of the work.

No free people ever exiſted, or can ever exiſt, without keeping, to uſe a common but ſtrong expreſſion, "the purſe ſtrings" in their own hands. Where this is the caſe, they have a conſtitutional check upon the adminiſtration, which may thereby be brought into order without violence: But where ſuch a power is not lodged in the people, oppreſſion proceeds uncontrouled in its career till the governed tranſported into rage, ſeek redreſs in the midſt of blood and confuſion.

The elegant and nervous Mr. *Hume*, ſpeaking of the *Anglo Norman* government, ſays, —— "Princes and miniſters were too ignorant, to be themſelves ſenſible of the advantage attending an equitable adminiſtration, and there was no eſtabliſhed council or aſſembly, which could protect the people, and by withdrawing ſupplies regularly and peaceably admoniſh the king of his duty, and enforce the execution of the laws."

Thus this great man, whoſe political reflections are ſo much admired, makes this power one of the foundations of liberty.

The Engliſh hiſtory abounds with inſtances proving that this is the proper and ſucceſsful way to obtain redreſs of grievances. How often have Kings and miniſters endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raiſe money by a variety of inventions under pretence of law, without having recourſe to parliament? And how often have they been brought to reaſon, and peaceably obliged to do juſtice, by the exertion of this conſtitutional authority of the people, veſted in their repreſentatives?

The inhabitants of theſe colonies have, on numberleſs occaſions, reaped the benefit of this authority lodged in their aſſemblies.

It has been for a long time, and now is a conſtant inſtruction to all governors, to obtain a permanent ſupport for the offices of government. But as the author of "The adminiſtration of the colonies," ſays, "This order of the crown is generally, if not univerſally, rejected by the legiſlatures of the colonies."

They perfectly know how much their grievances would be regarded, if they had no other method of engaging attention, than by complaint. Thoſe who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the conſtructions made by themſelves in ſupport of their own power. Theſe are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to thoſe they govern. Dry remonſtrances to ſhew that ſuch conſtructions are wrong and oppreſſive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of perſons who gratify their own inclinations in making theſe conſtructions. They cannot underſtand the reaſoning that oppoſes their power and deſires. But let it be made their intereſt to underſtand ſuch reaſoning——and a wonderful light is inſtantly thrown upon the matter; and then, rejected remonſtrances, become as clear as "* proofs of holy writ."

The three moſt important articles that our aſſemblies, or any legiſlatures can provide for, are—firſt, the defence of the ſociety: Secondly, the adminiſtration of juſtice: And, thirdly, the ſupport of civil government.

Nothing can properly regulate the expence of making proviſion for theſe occaſions, but the neceſſities of the ſociety; its abilities; the convenience of the modes of levying money among them; the manner in which the laws have been executed; and the conduct of the officers of government: All which are circumſtances that cannot poſſibly be properly known, but by the ſociety itſelf; or if they ſhould be known, will not probably be properly conſidered but by that ſociety.

If money be raiſed upon us, by others, without our conſent, for our "defence," thoſe who are the judges in levying it, muſt alſo be the judges in applying it. Of conſequence the money ſaid to be taken from us for our defence, may be employed to our injury. We may be chained in by a line of fortifications——obliged to pay for the building and maintaining them——and to be told that they are for our defence. With what face can we diſpute the fact, after having granted that thoſe who apply the money, had a right to levy it? For ſurely, it is much eaſier for their wiſdom to underſtand how to apply it in the beſt manner, than how to levy it in the beſt manner. Beſides, the right of levying is of infinitely more conſequence than that of applying. The people of England, who would burſt out into fury, if the crown ſhould attempt to levy money by its own authority, have always aſſigned to the crown the application of money.

As to "the adminiſtration of juſtice"—the judges ought in a well regulated ſtate to be equally independant of the executive and legiſlative powers. Thus in England, judges hold their commiſſions from the crown "during good behaviour," and have ſalaries ſuitable to their dignity, ſettled on them by parliament. The purity of the courts of law ſince this eſtabliſhment, is a proof of the wiſdom with which it was made.

But in theſe colonies, how fruitleſs has been every attempt to have the judges appointed "during good behaviour?" Yet whoever conſiders the matter will ſoon perceive, that ſuch commiſſions are beyond all compariſon, more neceſſary in theſe colonies, than they were in England.

The chief danger to the ſubject there, aroſe from the arbitrary deſigns of the crown; but here, the time may come, when we may have to contend with the deſigns of the crown, and of a mighty kingdom. What then muſt be our chance, when the laws of life and death are to be ſpoken by judges totally dependant on that crown and that kingdom——ſent over perhaps from thence——filled with Britiſh prejudices, and backed by a ſtanding army——ſupported out of our own pockets, to "carry into effect and maintain" our own "dependance and obedience."

But ſuppoſing that through the extremelority that will prevail in the government through all future ages, theſe colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of Chief Juſtice *Jefferys*, yet what innumerable acts of injuſtice may be committed, and how fatally may the principles of liberty be ſapped, by a ſucceſſion of judges utterly independent of the people? Before ſuch judges, the ſupple wretches who chearfully join in avowing ſentiments inconſiſtent with freedom, will always meet with ſmiles; while the honeſt and brave men, who diſdain to proſtitute their native land to their own advantage, but on every occaſion boldly vindicate her cauſe, will conſtantly be regarded with frowns. There are two other conſiderations relating to this head, that deſerve the moſt ſerious attention.

By the late act, the officers of the cuſtoms are "impowered to enter into any houſe, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, or other place in the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, to ſearch for or ſeize prohibited or unaccuſtomed goods," or on "writs granted by the ſuperior or ſupreme court of juſtice having juriſdiction within ſuch colony or plantation reſpectively."

If we only reflect, that the judges of theſe courts are to be during pleaſure——that they are to have "adequate proviſion" made for them, which is to continue during their complaiſant behaviour—that they may be ſtrangers to theſe colonies——what an engine of oppreſſion may this authority be in ſuch hands?

I am well aware, that writs of this kind may be granted at home under the ſeal of the court of exchequer; but I know alſo, that the greateſt aſſertors of the rights of Engliſhmen, have always ſtrenuouſly contended, that ſuch a power was dangerous to freedom, and expreſsly contrary to the common law, which ever regarded a man's houſe as his caſtle, or a place of perfect ſecurity.

If ſuch a power was in the leaſt degree dangerous there, it muſt be utterly deſtructive to liberty here. For the people there have two reſources againſt the undue exerciſe of this power by the crown, which are wanting with us if the late act takes place. In the firſt place if any injuſtice is done there, the perſon injured may bring his action againſt the offender, and have it tried before independant judges, who are no parties in committing the injury. Here he muſt have it tried before dependant judges, being the men who granted the writ.

To ſay that the cauſe is to be tried by a jury, can never reconcile men who have any idea of freedom, to ſuch a power. For we know, that the officers almoſt every colony on this continent, are totally dependant on the crown; and packing of juries has been frequently practiced even in the capital of the Britiſh empire. Even if juries are well inclined, we have too many inſtances of the influence of overbearing unjuſt judges upon them. The brave and wiſe men who accompliſhed the revolution, thought the independency of judges eſſential to freedom.

The other ſecurity which the people have at home, but which we ſhall want here, is this,

If this power is abuſed there, the parliament, the grand reſource of the oppreſſed people, is ready to afford relief. Redreſs of grievances muſt precede grants of money. But what regard can we expect to have paid to our aſſemblies, when they will not hold even the puny privilege of French parliaments—that of regiſtering the edicts that take away your money, before they are put in execution.

The condition above hinted, is this. There is a confuſion in our laws, that is quite unknown in Great-Britain. As this cannot be deſcribed in a more clear or exact manner, than has been done by the ingenious author of the hiſtory of New York, I beg leave to uſe his words. "The ſtate of our laws opens a door to much controverſy. The uncertainty with reſpect to them, renders property precarious, and greatly expoſes us to the arbitrary deciſion of bad judges. The common laws of England is generally received, together with ſuch ſtatutes as were enacted before we had a legiſlature of our own; but our courts exerciſe, a ſovereign authority in determining what parts of the common and ſtatute law ought to be extended: for it muſt be admitted, that the difference of circumſtances neceſſarily requires us, in ſome caſes, to reject the determination of both. In many inſtances, they have alſo extended even acts of parliament, paſſed ſince we had a diſtinct legiſlature, which is greatly adding to our confuſion. The practice of courts is no leſs uncertain than the law. Some of the Engliſh rules are adopted, others rejected. Two things therefore ſeem to be abſolutely neceſſary for the public ſecurity. Firſt the paſſing an act for ſettling the extent of the Engliſh laws. Secondly, that the courts ordain a general ſet of rules for the regulation of the practice."

How eaſy it will be under this "ſtate of our laws" for an artful judge, to act in the moſt arbitrary manner, and yet cover his conduct under ſpecious pretences, and how difficult it will be for the injured people to obtain relief, may be readily perceived. We may take a voyage of 3000 miles to complain; and after the trouble and hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the collection of the revenue and maintenance of the prerogative, muſt not be diſcouraged, and if the miſbehaviour is ſo groſs as to admit of no juſtification, it may be ſaid, that it was an error in judgment only, ariſing from the confuſion of our laws, and the zeal of the king's ſervants to do their duty.

If the commiſſions of judges are during the pleaſure of the crown, yet if their ſalaries are during the pleaſure of the people, there will be ſome check upon their conduct. Few men will chooſe to draw on themſelves the hatred and contempt of thoſe among whom they live, for the empty honour of being judges. It is the fordid love of gain, that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, "the ſupport of civil government"—few words will be ſufficient. Every man of the leaſt underſtanding muſt know, that the executive power may be exerciſed in a manner ſo diſagreeable and harraſſing to the people, that it is abſolutely requiſite, that they ſhould be enabled by the moſt eaſy method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is by ſhutting their hands to "admoniſh" (as Mr. Hume ſays) certain perſons "of their duty."

What ſhall we now think, when upon looking into the late act we find the aſſemblies of theſe provinces, thereby ſtript of their authority on theſe ſeveral heads? The declared intention of the act is, "that a revenue ſhould be raiſed in his majeſty's dominions in America for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid dominions."

Let the reader pauſe here one moment—and reflect—whether the colony in which he lives, has not made ſuch "certain and adequate proviſion" for theſe purpoſes, as is by the colony judged ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances. Then, let him reflect—whether if this act takes place, money is not to be raiſed on that colony without its conſent, to make "proviſion" for theſe purpoſes, which it does not judge to be ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances. Laſtly, let him reflect—whether the people of that country are not in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery, whoſe property may be taken from them under the notion of right, when they have refuſed to give it.

For my part, I think I have good reaſon for vindicating the honour of the aſſemblies on this continent, by publickly aſſerting, that they have made as "certain and adequate proviſions" for the purpoſes above-mentioned, as they ought to have made, and that it ſhould not be preſumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then ſhould theſe moſt important truſts be wreſted out of their hands? Why ſhould they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exerciſed from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies? Why ſhould they be ſtandardized by this innovation, when their reſpective provinces are now, and will be for ſeveral years labouring under loads of debt, impoſed on them, for the very purpoſe now ſhook at? Why ſhould all the inhabitants of theſe colonies, be, with the utmoſt indignity, treated as a herd of deſpicable ſtupid wretches, ſo utterly void of common ſenſe that they will not even make "adequate proviſion" for the "adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government" among them, or for their own "defence"—though without ſuch "proviſion" every people muſt inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and deſtruction? Is it poſſible to form an idea of a ſlavery more compleat, more miſerable, more outrageous than that of a people, where juſtice is adminiſtered, government exerciſed, and a ſtanding army maintained, at the expence of the people, and yet without the leaſt dependance upon them? If we can find no relief from this infamous ſituation, let Mr. Greenville ſet his fertile fancy again at work, and as by one exertion of it he has ſtript us of our property, and liberty, let him by another deprive us of our underſtanding; that unconſcious of what we have been or are, and ungoaded by tormenting reflection, we may bow down our necks with all the ſtupid ſerenity of ſervitude,—to any drudgery, which our lords and maſters ſhall pleaſe to command.

When the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice," the "ſupport of civil government," and the expences of "defending, protecting and ſecuring" us, are provided for, I ſhould be glad to know, upon what occaſion the crown will ever call our aſſemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters. But what will they have to do, when they are met? To what ſhadows will they be reduced? The men, whoſe deliberations here before had an influence on every matter relating to the liberty and happineſs of themſelves and their conſtituents, and whoſe authority in domeſtic affairs at leaſt, might well be compared to that of Roman ſenators, will now find their conſultations of no more conſequence, than thoſe of conſtables. They may perhaps be allowed to make laws for the yoking of hogs or pounding of ſtray cattle. Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend ſo high, as the keeping of roads in repair, as that buſineſs may be more properly executed by thoſe who receive the public caſh.

One moſt memorable example in hiſtory is ſo applicable to the point now in queſtion, that it will form a juſt concluſion of the obſervations that have been made.

Spain was once free. Their cortes reſembled our parliaments, no money could be raiſed on the ſubject, without their conſent. One of their kings having received a grant from them, to maintain a war againſt the Moors, died, and that term which they had given, ſhould not be ſufficient, he might be allowed, for that emergency only, to raiſe more money without aſſembling the cortes. The requeſt was violently oppoſed by the beſt and wiſeſt men in the aſſembly. It was however complied with by the votes of a majority; and this ſingle conceſſion was a precedent for other conceſſions of the like kind, until at laſt, the crown obtained a general power of raiſing money, in caſes of neceſſity. From that period the cortes ceaſed to be uſeful——the people ceaſed to be free.

"Venienti occurrite morbo."

Oppoſe a diſeaſe at its beginning.

A FARMER.

* The writs for ſearching houſes in England, are to be granted "under the ſeal of the court of exchequer," according to the ſtatute——and that ſeal is kept by the chancellor of the exchequer. 4th Inſt.

† Shakeſpear.

SOUTH-CAROLINA:

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the said Province, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, hath transmitted to me a minute of his Majesty in his most honourable Privy council, signifying, that an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, entitled, "an Act for establishing a Parish in Berkley County, by the Name of St. Matthew, and for declaring the Road therein mentioned to be a public Road;" together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations thereupon, having been referred to a Committee of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council for Plantation Affairs; the said Lords of the Committee had reported as their Opinion to his Majesty, that the said Act ought to be repealed; and his Majesty having taken the same into Consideration, was pleased by the Advice of his Privy-Council, to declare his Disallowance of the said Act: And pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Act was thereby Repealed, and declared Void and of none Effect: I HAVE THEREFORE issued this my Proclamation, hereby notifying the same, and requiring all Persons whom it may concern, to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great seal of the said province, at CHARLES-TOWN, this 29th day of February, Anno Dominique thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the eighth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN BELL, Pro. Secr.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Advertisements.

Now selling off, by Theodore Gaillard, jun.

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Henry Revett, in Church-Street;

VERY good narrow hoes, at 5s. per doz.
Falling axes, at 9s. per dozen,
Large iron stew-pans, much more wholesome than copper, at 3s. 15s. per doz.
Tea kettles and lamps,
Tea chests, & tea boards,
Pinching irons,
Hand saws, at 15s.
Currans and raisins,
Bottle bridles, at 16s.
Double reind ditto, at 18s.
Fringed holster caps, at 5s.
Mahilliens, at 27s. 6d.
Portmantua and other straps,
One doz. Strange's pieces at first cost,
With a variety of other pictures at the same rate,
Yellow, green, and crow-coloured mantuas, at 36s. per yard,
A few striped silks,
Red and blue Persian, at 11s. 3d. per yard,
Black ditto, at 7s. 6d.
Black mode, at 30s. per yard,
Large black sattin shoes, at 6s.
Calf manco ditto, at 2s.
German serge, at 2s. 6d.
Womens fine durant petticoats, at 5s. each,
Girls ditto, at 4s.
Coloured gauze handkerchiefs, with a few other articles, to be sold very cheap.

Any person inclinable to buy a quantity, may have them a great bargain.

TO BE SOLD, on Wednesday the 23d day of March instant, at Ashepoo, Edmondsbury;

ALL the estate and effects of Mr. OWEN BOWEN deceased, consisting of a lease of a house and lot of land in said Bury, well situated for a tavern, a negro fellow that can cook extremely well, a parcel of horses and three cattle, household furniture, &c. &c.

The conditions of the sale will be made known on the above day; when all those who have any demands on said estate, are desired to make them known, and those any ways indebted, are also desired to make payment immediately, to

March 9, 1768. JOHN WEBB, Administrator.

ANDREW LORD,

Having received a consignment of sundry Goods, by the LONDON, Capt. *Curling*, will sell them very reasonably by the quantity (especially to those who sell again) at a back store lately possessed by Messrs. *Inglis, Lloyd, & Co.*

The ARTICLES are as follows, viz.

SIX bales good Scotch oznabrugs, five hogsheads London loaf sugar, twelve hogsheads London porter, six barrels red herrings, containing 1000 in each cask. A very good London made Italian chair, with harness complete, with a case back; one ditto, with pannels neatly gilt; a very good post-chaise, with harness completely painted and gilt; eleven chests of china, containing blue and white plates, large round, oval and octagon dishes, pint and half pint basons, coffee and tea cups and saucers, fruit dishes, tea and milk pots, sauce boats, several sets of tea table china, very large china bowls, one in particular, cost four guineas.

N. B. The china will be sold positively at seven and a half for one, from the original invoice. t. f.

JUST IMPORTED, And to be sold cheap, by William Hulme, at the Corner of Elliott-Street, on the Bay,

EXCEEDING fine COALS, at 7s. 6d. per bushel, and Lancashire POTATOES, &c.

INformation has been given me of the following strays, viz.

By *James Wilson*, of a brown bay horse, 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder T 7, and on the off buttock W, with a small bell on,

By *William Johnston*, of a middle-sized brown bay mare, with a star in her forehead, branded O M on the off buttock. Also, of a white mare, 15 years old, with an obscure brand, and a bell on that has several notches in it.

And by *William Brown*, of a mouse-coloured bay mare, branded H, and a roan yearling colt unbranded.

Whoever claims the above strays, must prove their property before ZACHARY ISBELL, J. P.

THE Negroes advertised to be sold in Mr. *Timothy*'s and Mr. *Wells*'s papers, at Jonathan Drake's plantation, the 2d instant, is put off on account of bad weather, till Thursday the 17th instant, on which day they will be sold at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, if a fair day, if not on the first fair day after, JONATHAN DRAKE.

March 3, 1768.

Wants a place as a house-keeper,

A YOUNG WOMAN,

WHO is capable of taking care of a gentleman's family, and has proper recommendations by or from families of distinction with whom she has served in that station. Inquire of the printer.

Old BRUTUS

WILL cover at Mr. Ferguson's plantation, on the 15th of April next, at THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS currency each mare, and two dollars to the groom——the money to be sent with the mares,—and any mare that should not prove in foal this season, may be sent the next gratis.

JOHN MILES, Groom.

Spoon-Savannah, March 9, 1768.

Darby Pendergrass,

Informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from Meeting-street to the Bay, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Walker, *and next door to Capt.* Reid;

WHERE he carries on the taylor's business as usual. Has an assortment of superfine cloths and trimmings, and all other materials fit for his business, lately imported from England, and bought for ready money: he would be obliged to those gentlemen that will employ him, and they may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, at a very moderate price.

N. B. He has to sell for cash, good bohea-tea, at 25s. per pound, womens calimanco black and everlasting shoes, at 27s. 6d. per pair, plain and flowered gauze, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons, callicoes, and sundry other articles, very cheap. 6 w.

SALES by the Provost-Marshal.

On Tuesday the 22d March Instant, will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

A Plantation or tract of land in Colleton county, near Ashepoo river, containing 634 acres, or thereabout, butting and bounding to the north-east on land commonly called John Seabrook's island, to the south partly on Charles Pinckney, Esq;'s land, and partly on land now or late belonging to John Dear, late the property of Samuel Lavington deceased, and seized and sold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

Also on Monday the 23d instant March, will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

ABOUT THIRTY very valuable NEGROES, late belonging to the estate of Isaac Bradwell deceased, and sold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

On Wednesday the 30th instant will also be sold at public vendue, at the plantation of Mr. William Godfrey, on Pedee;

ALL that PLANTATION or tract of land, whereon he now lives, containing 200 acres or thereabout, situate on Thompson's Creek, on the south-west side of Pedee river in Craven county, bounded north-westwardly by Christopher Gadsden's land, north-easterly by Benjamin Rogers's land, and on the other sides by land lately vacant. Likewise two valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, sundry articles of household furniture, a small stock of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, &c. late the property of the said William Godfrey, and sold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, Provost Marshal.

N. B. The conditions of sale are cash, the property not to be altered till the same is complied with.

On Thursday the 7th day of April next, will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 400 acres, on Savannah river, in Granville county, and in New-Windsor township, bounded southward part on Savannah river, and part on Thomas Lamar's land, westward on Michael Myer's and Thomas Goodall's land, and eastward part on vacant land, and part on Sarah Lamar's land. Late the property of Thomas Green, and sold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

Charles-Town, March 1, 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *six pounds*, *per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds* and *five shillings* (being both used by the bakers); at which prices the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of CAROLINA Flour,	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of *Northward* Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White	2	8	0	White	2	12	0
Wheaten	3	12	0	Wheaten	2	10	0
Houshold	5	0	0	Houshold	3	8	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

BENJ. SIMONS, Com. Gen.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber,

THREE extraordinary good and handsome new

SPINNETS,

made by *Baker Harris*, and just arrived in Capt. *Curling*, by PETER VALTON.

In order to make a dividend of the estate of Joseph Ladson deceased;

On Tuesday the 29th instant, will be sold, at Ashepoo, for the benefit of the creditors, who are desired to attend at the sale;

A Parcel of very good FIELD SLAVES, for cash. The property not to be altered till the money is paid. Such creditors as have not yet made their demands known, are desired to do it to the subscriber. ISAAC LADSON, Admr.

N. B. If the above day should prove dad and rainy, the sale will be on the first fair day following.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber,

HIS valuable plantation on Goose-Creek, containing 1200 acres of land, about 200 of it fine cypress swamp and marsh land, and a quantity of very good pine fit for sawing, and making of bricks, having six landing places on said plantation, about twenty-two miles from Charles-Town, has two good dwelling houses, with all other necessary buildings on it. Any person inclinable to purchase the above place, must apply to

t. f. THOMAS SMITH.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of RUTLEDGE & LESESNE being dissolved, and there being a necessity for closing their concerns by the first of April next, they request that all persons indebted to them will settle by that time.

LONDON, December 15.

WE hear that the 8th regiment of foot is to relieve the 15th, at Quebec, which is to come to England; the 29th and 69th are to relieve the 37th and 57th at Minorca; the 47th to come to England; the 1st battalion of the Royals, and the 2d or Queen's regiment, the 53d and 54th at Gibraltar; and the 49th from Ireland, to replace the 2d regiment in the Isle of Man. These exchanges are to take place early in the spring.

December 23. The changes in the ministry expected to take place, it is now said, will be as follows;

Lord Gower, President of the council, in the room of Lord Northington, upon his Lordship's desire to resign.

Lord Weymouth, Secretary of state for the northern department, in the room of Gen. Conway.

Lord Shelburne to continue Secretary for the southern department, but to give up the American business.

Lord Hillsborough to be made Secretary of state for the colonies.

Lord Sandwich to succed Lord Hillsborough in the post-office.

This day the Earl of Chatham arrived at his seat at Hayes in Kent, from Bath.

December 23. It is said that his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester will be appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, and governor of Dungannon fort in that kingdom, and also have the third regiment of guards.

Numbers of our manufacturers are daily shipping themselves off for the regions of America.

It is said an ambassador at the Hague, not being able any longer to penetrate into the affairs of a cabinet, now governed by Prussian politics, is very dissatisfied on the occasion, and it is expected he will not stay much longer.

A noble Lord is just arrived from a neighbouring nation, which he had rendered too hot for himself, by a peremptory speech in the great council of that kingdom.

A certain noble Lord is not expelled from the national council of a neighbouring kingdom, though it is generally thought he never will be seen in it again.

We hear that leave will be given for the free importation of all salt provisions from Ireland, and likewise from America.

From Naples we are informed, that an antique statue in brass, of Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian General, had lately been dug up in the neighbourhood of Old Tunis, on the Barbary coast, which appears to have been cast in the time of the second Punic war.

The laws lately enacted by the Diet of Sweden against luxury are vigorously observed. Five persons who had acted contrary thereto, were punished last month with heavy fines; and several pieces of foreign stuffs were likewise seized and confiscated.

On Tuesday died raving mad, at her lodgings in Rag-Fair, one Jenny M'Grath, an old cloaths woman; she had got a fifty pound prize in the lottery, and was never sober since she received the money.

December 24. Monday an agent from Corsica appeared on the Italian walk on the Royal Exchange, and is said to be charged with executing some very large commissions in the mercantile way, for the service of general Paoli.

Letters from Rome, advise that it was feared the same fate that the Jesuits at Naples had just experienced, would likewise attend the society at Parma, and in some other courts of Italy.

Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. advise, that the Abbe de Chappe is to make a voyage to different places in the South Sea, in order to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's disk (an useful and valuable phænomenon for ascertaining the true distance of the sun from the earth) which will happen in 1769, as it did in 1761, agreeable to the prediction of Mr Halley, near 80 years ago. It will not be visible again, perhaps, for some ages, after 1769.

A letter from Paris, mentions, that a French surgeon who has lately been frequently in England, is committed to the Bastile, and all his papers seized; the reason for which is not publickly known there.

We hear that lord Robert Bertie is appointed governor of Dungannon fort in the room of the late earl of Rothes.

We hear that Mr. Dunning is appointed solicitor general, in the room of Mr. Willes, now one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

We are credibly informed, that in order to keep the royal navy on a respectable footing, the sum of 277,954l. will be granted for the repairing and building thereof for the service of the ensuing year.

It is now reported that the Marquis of Lorne will be appointed commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Ireland, in the room of the late earl of Rothes.

Some dispatches of great importance are said to have been received last Monday from his majesty's governors and commanders in chief in North-America.

The lords of the treasury, and also the lords of trade, adjourned yesterday till after the holidays.

They write from the Hague, of the 18th of this month, that Mr. Wilkes was there, and lodged at the sign of the Marshal de Turrenne, where he daily received abundance of visits.

Yesterday his majesty was pleased to appoint the right hon. earl Gower to be president of the council in the room of the right hon. the earl of Northingtor, who has resigned.

Yesterday Thomas Townshend, junior, Esq; one of the joint pay masters of the forces, was sworn at St. James's one of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

The same day George Onslow, Esq; one of the lords of the treasury, was sworn in at St. James's, one of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

Yesterday the earl of Hillsborough took his leave of the gentlemen at the Post-Office, on his quitting that office, his lordship being appointed secretary for the affairs of America.

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 21st ult. says, "The delegates of the dyet of Poland came yesterday to a conclusion on the affairs of the Dissidents: it was resolved (with regard to religion, that they (the Dissidents) should be on a perfect equality with the Roman Catholicks; should be left in a free and undisturbed possession of their churches; should be entitled to christen and bury, without soliciting permission from the Bishop of the diocese, or paying him any fee for such permission; that they should be capable of being elected Nuncios, and enjoying all employments as well those of magistracy, as of being ministers of state, officers of the crown, and even senators. To shew, however, that the Roman-Catholick was still to be considered as the dominant religion, clauses were inserted, in which it was set forth that the King should always be a Roman-Catholick; that if he married a Protestant, she should not be crowned; and that, if for the future any Roman-Catholick should forsake his religion, he should not enjoy the benefit of these resolutions, but be subject to the antient laws against the Dissidents."

We are told from Rome, that the Pope has signified to the General of the society of Jesuits, not to receive any more Noviciates; and that he has even engaged him to send back several lately admitted, amongst whom there are seventeen Frenchmen.

We are told from Naples, that though the populace in that the city are the most superstitious of any in Europe, yet they testified to a man the greatest indignation against the Jesuits at their late embarkment; and even seemed rejoiced at their expulsion. To prevent any tumults, however, besides the garrison which was drawn out under arms, all the cannon of the several forts around that metropolis, were pointed against the city, and every other measure taken for the preservation of the public tranquility. On board the fleet which carried them out, were 800 beds, with a large quantity of refreshments.

December 26. On Sunday last died, at Witney in Oxfordshire, John Palmer, aged 93, and Jos. Palmer, aged 85 —These two brothers were old batchelors, and afforded a striking instance of the insufficiency of wealth to confer happiness. Though blest with affluence, their insatiable thirst for more, constantly excited artificial wants, and formed new schemes of penury: they even denied themselves the common necessaries of life; kept no servant; from a perpetual adherence to this maxim, "It is better to have a little than nothing." In their domestic scenes they were unparalleled prodigies of filth & nastiness; all rules of decency were trampled on, and the strongest efforts of misery and confusion exhibited: they constantly lodged together in the same room; and about April last were both taken ill; and what is very remarkable, after languishing alternately, and denying themselves the needful restoratives, they expired as above on Sunday morning last, within seven minutes of each other.

We hear that the earl of Northington has retired with an appointment of 3000l. per annum, his late state of health not permitting him to give due attendance to the important office he lately held.

London, Dec. 26. We hear, that Mr. Conway will not leave the office of secretary of state till after the holidays, when he will be succeeded by Lord Weymouth.

Mr. Thynne, brother to the above nobleman, is appointed master of the household, in the room of Mr. Harris, deceased.

It is our proposition, we are assured, in the present political plan, to add to the strength, dignity, and permanency of administration, by the acquisition of Earl Temple and Mr. George Grenville, in consequence of terms agreeable to the sentiments of those great personages for them to refuse.

It is said for certain, that the new ministry will be fixed on the broadest bottom possible, and that a most extensive coalition of parties is actually on the tapis.

We hear the price of boroughs is now increased to 4000 guineas, and it's tho't they will be still dearer in some places, before the general election.

'Tis estimated, that the ensuing election will cost the several candidates at least one million sterling.

They write from Italy, that the first which expelled the Jesuits from the Neapolitan dominions, suffer-

men of war and 40 transports, besides galleys and chebecks. They hoisted sail, and put out to sea from Naples the 20th ult. in the morning, at which time their destination was not known. It was first reported, that they were intended to fetch corn from different ports for the use of that capital; but when 800 casks were put on board, besides a great quantity of provisions, this report did not seem likely. The ships went at first a considerable distance from land, but when the day began to draw in; they returned towards the shore, and at last anchored at Pausuli about four short leagues from Naples. The same evening the Jesuits were arrested, and sent on board as lately mentioned.

We hear from Dublin, that upwards of 100 prime artificers in various branches of manufacture had lately embarked for the American colonies.

We hear that a very ingenious gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with all the landed and commercial property of the three kingdoms, has made an estimate of the same; by which it appears that England, including Wales, is ten times richer than Ireland, and thirty times richer than Scotland.

London, Dec. 28. Letters from Naples of the 24th ult. advise, that the report which was spread of an insurrection of the inhabitants at Palermo in Sicily, was designedly calculated to conceal the real destination of the squadron prepared to carry off the Jesuits from Naples, and that no such insurrection hath happened.

Some letters from Rome mention, that great numbers of the banished Jesuits were preparing to seek an asylum in Palestine, his holiness having written in their favour to the patriarch of Jerusalem.

By a gentleman arrived in town from Dunkirk, we are informed, that a number of French workmen are employed in augmenting the sluices and backwater of Mardyks, and basin of Dunkirk harbour.

Portsmouth, Dec. 29. His majesty's ships Superb, Rippon, and Achilles, are, we hear, ordered to get ready to carry troops to Mahon; in consequence of which, the Superb is going into the dock.

London, Dec. 30. A letter from Rome observes, that all the disastrous events that can affect the church, seem to be united under the present Pope. In France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, the Jesuits are expelled. In Poland, where the church is possessed of great estates, they talk of re uniting them to the government. The nobility of that kingdom, though Roman catholicks, yet alarmed at the too great power of the clergy, are come, it is said, into the proposal, to which is added, that the primate himself is not far from being of the same way of thinking.

A commission is preparing to pass the great seal, for appointing a New Board for the management of the affairs of the North American colonies, for which the right hon. the Earl of Hillsborough is appointed secretary, and the office, it is said, will be at Whitehall.

The Society, Stadman, sailed last thursday morning from the Texel, for Philadelphia, with a number of Palatine passengers on board.

Several hundred persons have gone over to Dunkirk, Calais, and other places beyond the seas, those holidays, in order to swear themselves fugitives on the 1st of January, 1768, if an act of insolvency should take place.

London, January 1. His majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in the army, viz.

Major general James Murray, to be colonel of the 15th regiment, in the room of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester.

Richard Rockford Mervin, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel of the 39th regiment of foot.

William Fleming, Esq; to be major of the 64th regiment of foot.

Major-general Bigot Armstrong, to be colonel-commandant of a battalion in the 60th regiment of foot in America.

And Thomas Pringle, Esq; to be captain of a company in the 50th regiment of foot.

We hear from Glasgow, that several of the principal workmen belonging to the linen and thread manufactures at Paisley in Scotland, had lately been engaged, on great encouragement, to embark for Boston and Philadelphia.

We are informed that new instructions are preparing to be sent to all our governors and commanders in North-America.

It is talked, that a new board of trade and plantations will be appointed in a few days.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, from his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, with dispatches, said to be of great importance.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir John Hort, Bart. to be his consul general at Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 19.

"Twelve hundred workmen are now employed about the new city which the government of France hath resolved to build on the borders of the lake of Geneva, half a league from that place. It is to be called Choiseul city. The project appears to be, to draw thither the trade of Geneva, and especially a number of French refugees. It is assured, that toleration will be allowed there for all religions. This resolution is considered as the presage of a permission for those subjects, whom the fatal revocation of the edict of Nantes hath carried away, to re-enter the kingdom."

London, January 2. Robert Wood, Esq; member of parliament for Brackley, is appointed chief secretary to Lord Weymouth, who succeeds Mr. Conway in the Northern department.

Richard-Hawkshaw Lofack, Esq; is appointed lieutenant-general and governor of all his majesty's Leeward Carribbee Islands in America.

CHARLES-TOWN, *March* 7.

LAST Monday arrived here, in Captain Doran, from St. Augustine, the Hon. Sir Charles Burdett, Collector of his Majesty's customs, the Hon. William Drayton, Esq; Chief Justice of East-Florida, and Lady, Mr. John Richardson, merchant, and several other passengers.

Last Tuesday a match was run, at New-Market, between Daniel Horry Esq'r's horse SPRIGHTLY, and Benjamin Huger, Esq'r's horse CROCUS, both five years old, the best of three two-mile heats, for three hundred pounds currency, and won by the former, Crocus having thrown his rider the first heat.

Friday last put back, the sloop Success, Samuel M'Calpin master, which sailed from hence the 23d ult. bound for Antigua; having carried away his shrouds, tore his mainsail all to pieces, and sprung a leak, in a gale of wind he had met with just as he had entered th gulph, 30 hours after he left this bar, and which continued five days.

The 29th past died at Pine-Tree Hill, Samuel Wyly, Esq;

On Saturday died Mr. Alexander Petrie.

(Price of Rice 55s. per 100 weight.)

Rice exported from 31st of October to this day 64,169 Barrels.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

March	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
26.	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Bristol
	Snow Verney, Francis Forde,	London
2d.	Sloop Royal-Oak, Daniel Jacobs,	Salem
4th.	Sloop Success, Sam. McCalpin,	(Put back
March	Sailed	*For*
3d.	Sloop Jamaica Pacq. Fr. Dickinson,	Jamaica
4th.	Ship Rialto, Morgan Griffiths,	London
	Ship John-Galley, Robt. Quick,	Cowes
	Ship Indian-King, Richard Baker,	Poole
	Snow Sally, Edward Spain,	Gosport
	Brigt. Chichester, William Reed,	Cowes
6th.	Brigt. Pallad. Packet, J. Harrison,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Susanna, John Huxtable,	Georgia
7th.	Ship M. of Granby, N. Hammond,	Gibraltar
	Brigt. Philip, Peter Berian,	New York
	Sloop Sally, John Saunders,	Boston
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	Ship Sampson, Miles Cleator,	Bristol
	Ship Aurora, William Craig,	Georgia
	Ship Carolina Packet, Wm. White,	London
	Ship Wolfe, John Pearce,	Lisbon
	Snow Ruby, James Henderson,	Bristol
	Billander Africa, Rich. Watts, jun.	Lisbon
	Brigt. Brothers, Alexander Auld,	Cape-Fear
	Brigt. Barclay, John Wells,	Cowes
	Brigt. Loyalty, Charles Smith,	Oporto
	Brigt. Fanny, Thomas Farmer,	Boston
	Scooner Freemason, Wm. Barbutt,	Grenada
	Scooner Unity, Daniel Bears,	Jamaica
	Sloop Industry, Downing Wilkinson,	Grenada
	May sail (or be loaded) this week.	*For*
	Ship Pearl, Walter Buchanan,	Lisbon
	Ship Rose-Island, Rich. Brewer,	Cowes
	Ship Constant-Friend, Tho. Alcock,	London
	Ship Matty, William Dunlop,	Lisbon
	Ship Brotherly-Love, Elisha Bell,	Grenada
	Ship E. of Donegal, Duncan Ferguson,	Cowes
	Ship Fame, Peter Creighton,	Cowes
	Ship Pr. Frederick, Tho. Thompson,	Cowes
	Snow Prince George, Rich. Askew,	Cowes
	Snow Mary & Harriet, Tho. Westerdel,	Cowes
	Snow Houghton, Rich. Godshall,	Figuera
	Snow Elizabeth, Samuel Corrie,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Good-Intent, Geo. Gould,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Dispatch, John Guilbert,	Figuera
	Brigt. Neptune, William Frost,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Flora, William Manson,	Whitby
	Brigt. Carolina Society, Clem. Conyers,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Porgy, Jeremiah Bassett,	Jamaica
	Scooner Polly, James Dean,	Antigua
	Scooner Indian-Land, Abr. Vaughler,	Georgia
	Sloop Sally, Borden Chace,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcrift,	Barbadoes
	Entered out, besides the above,	*For*
	Ship Q. Charlotte, John Chamberling,	London
	Ship Middleton, Henry Clark,	London
	Ship Reynolds, Jos. Brown,	Cowes
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
	Ship Prince of Wales, John Boyd,	Jamaica
	Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
	Ship Bell, Richard Hunter,	Jamaica
	Ship Hope, John Davies,	Cowes
	Ship Orangefield, Hugh Morrice,	St. Croix
	Ship Norfolk, Isaac Nunns,	Cowes
	Ship Industry, Mat. Shepherdson,	Cowes
	Snow Carolina, Tho. Taylor,	Bristol
	Snow Verney, Francis Forde,	Viana
	Snow Harford, Robt. Harrison,	Jamaica
	Snow Judith, John Davies,	Martinique
	Snow Gosport, Fra. Stanfell,	Gosport
	Brigt. Betsey, Law. Farrell,	Barbadoes
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, Tho. Marow,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Mercury, John Hollowell,	Georgia
	Brigt. Ranger, William Pickles,	Barbadoes
	Brigt. Jane, John Smith,	Leith
	Brigt. Jenny, Robert Eson,	Glasgow
	Sloop Griffin, Alexander Kid,	Jamaica
	Clear'd not entered out.	
	Ship Admiral Hawke, John McCaddon,	
	Ship Neptune, Joseph Shank,	(Put back)
	Ship Bacchus, Daniel Jackson,	
	Ship Jenefer, George Kerr,	(Put in)
	Ship St. Helena, George Arthur,	Bristol
	Ship Hannibal, Jos. Puddicombe,	
	Ship King George, Will. Coward,	
	Ship Vaughan, Benjamin Davis,	(Put in)
	Ship Britannia, Alex. Hardie,	Gosport
	Ship Britannia, James Kerr,	
	Snow Douro, George Addis,	
	Snow Betty-Greg, John Menford,	
	Snow Betty, Angus McLarty,	Quebec
	Snow Sally, Richard Purfs,	
	Brigt. St. Peter, William Cawsey,	(Put in)
	Brigt. Beaufort, Benj. Clifford,	
	Brigt. Little-Bob, James Armour,	
	Brigt. Eagle, Robert Harrison,	
	Brigt. Diamond, Rich. Carpenter,	
	Brigt. Sukey, Jacob Whitewood,	
	Brigt. Charlotte, Peter Maingy,	
	Brigt. Elizabeth, John Martin,	
	Brigt. Hervie, Henry Ninian,	
	Brigt. Goldsborough, John Troth,	
	Brigt. Jolliff, William Bound,	
	Brigt. Ld Dunganon, R. Montgomery,	
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguftine
	Scooner Alagonda, Benj. Wormell,	
	Scooner Wolfe, Samuel Blow,	
	Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hinson,	
	Sloop Kingston, Wm. Graham,	
	Sloop Charles-Town,	
	Sloop Beaufain, Nath. Catlin,	
	Sloop Susannah, Wm. Hopkins,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Sparrow, Henry Rogers,	
	Sloop Batchelor, Wm. Connor,	
	Sloop Sally, John Schermerhorn,	New-York
	Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dickinson,	
	Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	
	Sloop Hannah, Jos. Chapman,	Boston

New Advertisements.

DRIFTED ASHORE.

A SCHOONER that carries about eighty barrels of rice, can w—built of cypress, newly repaired and rigged, drove ashore on monday night, the 8th of February instant, on the beach opposite where the Light-house is building, called Middle-bay.

ALL those who have any demands on the estate of Mrs. MARY HUNTER, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts properly attested to the subscribers; and those who are indebted to the said estate, on account or otherwise, to settle the same by the 1st of April next, to the satisfaction of

JAMES POSTELL and JAMES REID, } Executors.

RUN away from the subscriber, two young NEGRO fellows, one this country born, named TOM, a middling tall fellow, has one of his toes cut off; the other is a fellow of the Guinea country, something shorter than Tom, of a black complexion, named JEMMY; it is thought that they may be gone towards the Congarees; a reward of ten pounds for Tom, and five pounds for Jemmy, on delivery of them, or either of them, to the warden of the work-house, or to

ELIAS BALL, of Hyde-park.

Charles-Town, January 27, 1768.

LANDED from on board the ship *Planters-Adventure, Miles Lowley* master, from *London*, in *November* last:

A Parcel of BOOKS and PICTURES, directed for Capt. *Forbes*, or Mr. *Hooper*. Whoever has any just claim thereto, may have them, on paying the freight and for this advertisement to *Manfell, Corbett, & Roberts.*

Charles-Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Messrs. THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, of *Charles-Town*, merchants, have assigned all their debts and effects to the subscribers, in trust, for paying, out of the money to arise therefrom, such of the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTON & HOPE, and of the said THOMAS LISTON & WILLIAM HOPE, as shall, within twelve months from this day, consent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the said money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releases of their said demands, as against the said THOMAS & WILLIAM their other creditors are excluded from any share of the said money: Therefore those who are willing to accept dividends, upon the terms abovementioned, are desired to signify such consent, and transmit their accompts duly attested, within the time above limited.

Robert Oswald having likewise assigned to us all the books belonging to himself, and as partner with Charles Tuque, upon the same terms and conditions as the foregoing; all persons interested, are also desired to take due notice thereof.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

N. B. Mr. John Logan being impowered to close the several concerns above mentioned; all debts due to them will be sued if not satisfactorily settled with [illegible] by the 1st of June next. No other notice will be given.

For LONDON,
(To sail with all expedition)
THE SHIP
MIDDLETON,
(Late the UDNEY)
HENRY CLARK master,

HAS half of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to said master, or

HENRY MIDDLETON.

The SUBSCRIBER,

To free himself of incumbrances,

Will sell, at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, *near* Charles-Town, *on* Wednesday *the* 30*th day of* March *next, by public outcry,*

For twelve months credit, with interest, and proper security;

HIS STONO PLANTATION, on which he now lives, containing 1676 acres, pleasantly situated in St. Paul's parish on Stono and Wadmelah rivers, surrounded with the Salts to the southward and eastward, 15 miles from North Edisto inlet, and 20 miles from Charles-Town; well improved with ditches, roads, fences, and every necessary building. About 60 acres of good rice land, and near as much more of middling land just cleared, and is fit for rice, with a sufficient reserve of back water; and 2 or 300 acres of good corn land, in Old-Field, and under good fence for a pasture or corn field; also upwards of 320 acres of marsh land, which by being banked in, would make excellent rice and pasture land, having a reserve of water for the same, and a drain into it of near 3 miles draught from lands back; the other part of said tract, is in woods of good pine for sawing, and very fine oak, hickory, &c. and is near a landing.

And at the same time and place will be sold;

THirty-four valuable SLAVES, of which 24 are grown; among them are a very good cooper, and a valuable house watch, and other handy slaves and watermen; also one other tract of 800 acres of land adjoining the above, all in woods of choice oak, pine, &c. except about 180 acres of good corn land, in Old-Field, has about 100 acres of fast land, through which much water passes; also one other tract of 214 acres, mostly choice pine timber, adjoining lands of Roger Pinckney, Esq; thro' which a good cart path passes from Pompon road to Stono ferry, distant 2 or 3 miles.

FRANCIS YONGE.

N. B. If any person inclines to purchase the above settlements and negroes together, on or before the 10th day of March; out of compassion to the slaves, I will sell them together with the land, a great bargain, and will give a small stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, and 2 or 300 bushels of corn in the bargain. Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser, may apply and view the negroes and the land with an exact plat of the same, executed by a proper deputy-surveyor.

TO BE SOLD by public cry

Wednesday the 9*th day of* [illegible] *at* Mrs. *Nightingale's in Charles-Town next;*

TWENTY-FIVE valuable

SLAVES,

Belonging to a gentleman leaving off planting.

AMONG them are a good cooper, a driver, boatmen, farmers, &c.

Credit will be given till January 1769, paying interest with approved security.

ROBERT WELLS, Vendue Master.

Now selling off, at NINE for ONE, and and credit to the first of December 1768.

By NOWELL & LORD,

A WELL assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of most articles imported into this province, viz. sail cloth, cordage, and other ship chandlery, Irish linens, gulix and Scots Hollands, Irish and Germantish sheeting, setts of damask table linen, printed callicoes, cottons, and stripes of the newest patterns, Scot's threads, a choice assortment of cutlery, pewter, nails, broad cloth, loaf sugar, hyson tea, mens beaver hats, womens furr'd hats, leather caps, chair harnesses, a few kegs of water and milk biscuit and best double Philadelphia beer, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.—They have likewise some small consignments of shrouds, blue and white earthen ware in crates, Irish linen, camblet, watch glasses, and a few well chosen books, which they will sell remarkably low.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

Has just imported in the Sloop ELIZABETH, John Martin, *master, from* Dundee, *a few Scots goods;*

Among which are,

OZNABURGS, drab coloured linens very proper for negroes summer cloathing, brown and white sheeting, 3 fourth wide garlix, dowlas 7 eighth wide Colerains, Britannias, 6 fourth 7 fourth & 8 fourth wide table-cloths, fine Hollands, fine linens, 7 fourth and 3 fourth wide checks, 7 eighth and 3 fourth wide check handkerchiefs, ounce and pound threads, barley, Kinghorn knit thread stockings, Bell's ale, red port wine, and a few dozen excellent Scots claret; all which he will dispose of by the quantity, on the most reasonable terms, at his store on the Bay, next door to Col. Beale's.

BRISTOL COAL at Five Pounds per Ton; Empty BOTTLES, in Hampers; Bristol BEER in Casks, just imported and to be sold by

BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

On Tuesday the 18*th of March next, will be sold, on the plantation at present possessed by the subscriber at Stono;*

THE said PLANTATION or tract of land containing 274 acres, or thereabout, situate lying and being immediately between the plantations of Mr. Mellichamp and Mr. Thomas Farr, about 23 miles from Charles-Town. On the said plantation are very convenient buildings of all kinds, with a large new barn; about 130 acres of the said land is under fence; about 70 acres of the above is very good rice land, under proper dams, the remaining part good provision land, and part pine land, well stocked with timber.

Likewise another tract joining the above, containing 350 acres between 3 and 4 miles from a good landing.

At the same time and place will be sold, about 1000 bushels of rough rice, and a small stock of hogs.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase the above, or either of them, before the day of sale, may apply to Roger Pinckney, in Charles-Town, and have immediate possession. Three or six months credit will be given to the purchaser, giving security, and paying interest from the day of sale.

ROGER PINCKNEY.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber,

Two very valuable plantations,

ONE on Cockaw swamp in St. Paul's parish, midway on the road from Rantowle's bridge to Pompon, containing 660 acres, 130 or 80 of which as good swamp as any can be for planting rice, the greatest part cleared; the best good provision land, with some pine barren, and may be entered on immediately to plant: On it is a good dwelling-house, and every other necessary building, with a good orchard.

The other at Chehaw in St. Bartholomew's parish, (between Ashepoo and Combahee bridge) containing 1100 acres, old measure, about 90 or 100 of which cleared and dammed in for rice, and the greatest part of the remainder, good for rice and provisions; having on it, a good brick dwelling-house of 36 feet by 48, with a piazza on each side, a good overseer's house, and a kitchen with a brick chimney, a barn of 30 feet by 50, not above 200 yards from a landing (where a vessel of 300 barrels of rice may load) and every other necessary building, with 30,000 bricks ready burnt and 1500 bushels of shells at the landing.

For further particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM HARVEY.

ANN IMER,

Relict of the late Rev. Mr. ABRAHAM IMER

Acquaints the public, that she is removed to a tenement of Mr. James Laurens, *in Meeting-street, opposite to Mr.* Blake's *house near the State-house;*

WHERE she intends to take in BOARDERS and LODGERS; all gentlemen and ladies who shall please to favour her, may depend upon being well treated. And as her house is convenient to the provincial free-school, would be glad to accomodate a select number of youth, having the assistant to the said school for a lodger, who would undertake to instruct them or any others in the languages, French, mathematics, &c. at leisure hours.

N. B. She continues to clean blonds, and all kinds of laces.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT His Majesty's Packet Boat the GRANVILLE, commanded by Capt. *John Gosford*, will sail from this port for *Falmouth* on Sunday the 20th of *March* next, and his Majesty's mail be closed at the office the evening before.

By order of the D. Post Master General.
PETER TIMOTHY, *Sec'y.*

To be Sold,

A Tract of near 1700 acres of land on the south side of the south-west branch of Little Ogeechee, bounded south on the said branch, and has a good landing for any coasting vessel of a hundred and twenty barrels; the said land was laid out originally in several tracts, which have been purchased so as to make the whole compleat; the swamp is near three miles in length, and in breadth from twelve to twenty chains, and extends from Little Ogeechee, to the Swamps of Great Ogeechee; the quality of the land on each side the swamp is as good as any in this province, and there are proper spots to dam across and keep water for two plantations, one at each end; the land where the reserve of water is proposed to be, is as good swamp as can be seen, with a quantity of white and red oak on it; there are about 300 acres of it cleared, part of which were planted last year, and under fence; on it there is a small but neat dwelling house plaistered and glazed, a good kitchen, and a convenient room by the same, good stables and chair house, a new barn and machine house 36 by 30. Any person purchasing the same, may have it immediately, whether planted or not, with negro huts, provisions, and tools of all kinds, for thirty hands; the house is near the road, and about 11 miles from Savannah, the land is well known by the Black-hole swamp. Any person inclining to treat, may apply at Savannah, to

Savannah, Feb. 1768. JOHN MILLEDGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation called Tunbridge, containing 4000 acres, bounding to the eastward on Wrich's river, to the westward on Henry Laurens, Esq's. to the northward on a road leading to Shuter's, and to the south on lands of Jeremyn Wright, and Wright's heirs.

A plantation called Shuter's Hill, containing 550 acres, bounding on Henry Laurens, Esq and on Mr. James Sanders.

A tract of land on Savannah river, containing 320 acres, including Rochester ferry.

A plantation near Savannah river, called the Cypress, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A plantation called Cane Savannah, containing 600 acres in proper order for planting immediately.

A tract containing 1282 acres, on the eastermost forks of Saltcatcher river, adjoining land of Joseph Butler.

A tract on Ferbe river, containing 600 acres, bounding to the west on said river, and on land of Samuel Masters.

A plantation on Stevens's creek, near Augusta, containing 300 acres.

[illegible] by the numbers 3, 4, 9, and 10.

The above lands in quality & situation are inferior to none in the different parts of the province where they lie.

By an exact survey, it appears that the lands on Savannah river, are not within the supposed lines of the barony formerly granted to Mr. Walter.

Persons inclined to purchase may apply to Egerton Leigh, or Peter Manigault, Esqrs. in Charles-Town, or to

JEREMYN WRIGHT,
CHARLES WRIGHT.

For JAMAICA,

(To sail with all possible expedition)

THE SHIP

Prince of Wales,

JOHN BOYD, Master;

FOR freight or passage (having the best accommodations) apply to said master, or

ROBERT RAPER.

PETER JOLIFF, jun. of POOLE,

BEGS leave to inform the merchants, and all other gentlemen of this Province at Cowes, at Gosport; and such gentlemen as favour him with their business will not only find the quickest dispatch, but due attention paid to their interest; and as he has room enough in his warehouse for shifting rice, rainy weather will be no hindrance to the dispatch.

THE copartnership of DAWSON & DUDLEY having expired with the last year, and Mr. DUDLEY intending shortly to leave the province, obliges them to close their affairs: They therefore request, that all persons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or accompt, to settle immediately. t.f.

WASTE PAPER
To be sold at the Printing-Office in Broad-street.

AS the partnership of KINCAID and BLAIKIE expires this 29th day of February, they desire, in order to bring their concerns to a conclusion, all those indebted to them to discharge their respective accompts as soon as possible, and those who have any demands against them, to bring them in.

GEOKGE KINCAID,

ACQUAINTS his friends, that as the partnership of KINCAID and BLAIKIE is now expired, and he again carries on the business by himself, he will be obliged to them for a continuance of their customs, as he flatters himself he shall give the usual satisfaction, and takes this opportunity of returning thanks for all former favours.

To be hired by the Month,
A NEGRO WENCH,

THAT has been used to all kinds of house-work, can wash, and may be employed as a wet nurse. Inquire of the printer.

THE MEMBERS of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, are desired to attend at a meeting of the said SOCIETY, to be held on Tuesday the 15th day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening, in order to consider and determine on the expediency of selling part of their land in Ansonborough.

By Order of the Society.
Feb. 23, 1768. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

OLD Jamaica Rum in Hogsheads and Porter Casks; and Philadelphia superfine Flour, Ship Bread, and Bar Iron, lately imported, to be sold reasonably by

THOMAS SHIRLEY,

Who hath also for Sale, about 150 Tons of chipt and unchipt LOGWOOD, for which the Purchaser may have Six Months Credit.

Feb. 25th, 1768.

A small quantity of genuine
FRONTENAC,

To be sold by the dozen, upon very reasonable terms, by

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

Also, some excellent Irish potatoes, at 20*s.* per bushel, and new butter, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lemby master, from London.

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT of GOODS, which they will dispose of at a very low advance, at their store in Tradd-street; among which are the following articles:

SUPER FINE fashionable broad cloths with suitable trimmings, good Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, Kenton's best porter in barrels, potatoes, split peafe, Italian Londonmade rising chairs and chaises, green Windsor chairs, raisins in and out of the jar, currants, almonds in and out of the shell, fashionable silks and stuffs for ladies gowns, silk petticoats, Japan'd tea tables, tea chests, waiters and bread baskets, very cheap stuffs for negro wenches gowns, guns with bayonets and slings compleat at £. 24 each, or cheaper taking a quantity, marble slabs with brackets; Port wine in bottles, Wilton Carpets, womens straw hats and bonnets, an elegant glass pyramid, smoak jacks, and corn mills.

Also, A quantity of stone brimstone and mauns, to be sold very cheap, and extraordinary fine CLARET at £. 12 per dozen. t.f.

The COPARTNERSHIP of
Villepontoux & Waring

Being expired some months, and having already publicly informed their friends of the same;

THEY think it further necessary to acquaint them, that Mr. Villepontoux (who has the settlement of the books) will continue in Charles-Town, until the first day of April next, when every accompt unpaid by that day, must be settled by an attorney at law, without any exception whatever. Those who are still indebted to them for goods bought at Bacon's Bridge, must not expect the same indulgence.

To be Sold,

The following lands, being part of the estate of JOSEPH DE ST. JULIAN. *Inquire of David Guerard, or William Bampfield, in whose hands the plats may be seen.*

A Lot of land on the north-side of Broad-street, between the houses where the lieutenant governor and Mr. Thomas Adam now live, containing in front fifty feet, and about ninety in depth.

Several tracts adjoining each other, making in the whole 775 acres, old measure, situate in St. John's parish, Berkley County, near Capt. William Moultrie.

Five hundred acres old measure, on Santee River, adjoining lands of Mr. Isaac Mazyck and James de St. Julien, at the time of the survey.

Five hundred acres old measure, on Little Pedee River, granted to James Crokatt, adjoining lands of Mr. Perry, at the time of the survey.

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR;

HAS just imported in the America, Captain RAINIER, from LONDON;

A Fresh assortment of the best super fine London-dress'd BROAD-CLOTHS, *also all useful materials for his business; likewise scarlet, crimson, and black super fine plush, the very best of silk and worsted breeches pieces of all colours; gold and silver trimmings bought upon the best terms by as good a judge as any in England, which enables him to sell much lower than the common advance.— All Gentlemen may therefore save themselves a great deal of trouble, and prevent having so many different bills for their cloaths, as he can supply them with the cloth as well as with the materials, and have their cloaths made near as cheap as can be sent from England, since he in future fixes the price of a suit of cloaths, with all suitable trimmings, from* FORTY FIVE to FIFTY POUNDS *currency a suit.— He likewise cleans* GOLD *and* SILVER LACE.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Has to dispose of on very reasonable terms, at his store in Tradd-street, opposite to William Burrows, Esq;

CHOICE Madera wine, by the dozen a few dozen of excellent old Malmsey, upwards of three years old. A few boxes of citron, of 14 lb. and 28 lb. in each, fresh Hopkins's milk and water bread, &c. t. f.

A very neat Collection of
BOOKS,

Mostly new, and in very good order, belonging to the estate of John Neyle *deceased,*

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, at eight for one, on the sterling cost——taking the whole, at last. The catalogue to be seen in the hands of

SAMPSON NEYLE.

All persons concerned, are desired
TO TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Mr. SAMUEL WISE, of Charles-Town, merchant, has assigned over all his debts and effects whatsoever, to us the subscribers, in trust, for paying out of the monies which shall arise therefrom, such of his creditors as shall consent to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion as far as the said monies will extend, and who will execute general releases of their said demands against the said Samuel Wise: those therefore who are willing to accept dividends upon the terms above mentioned, are desired with all convenient speed to transmit their accompts, duly attested, to either of the subscribers. And all persons in any wise indebted to the said Samuel Wise, are hereby desired to make payment by the 17th day of March next, on which day, all bonds, notes, and accompts unsettled, will be placed in the hands of William Burrows, Esq; attorney at law, in order to be recovered.

The books of George Carpenter, deceased, and Edward Elborbee, are also in our hands; of which those indebted are desired to take notice; and payment is expected by the said 17th day of March.

JOHN CORAM,
Charles Town, Feb. 2. 1768. JAMES WILSON,
6 w. JOHN M'CALL, jun.

TO BE SOLD on Tuesday the 8th of March, at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

And may be entered on immediately;

A VERY valuable RICE PLANTATION on Day's Creek Swamp, about four miles from a good landing on the Okatie creek, adjoining lands of Daniel Heyward, Esq; and within two miles of William Middleton, Esq;'s Crowfield plantation, containing about 1780 acres, two thirds whereof is choice rice land, 180 acres of which is cleared; and 50 acres of corn land, whereon plenty of provisions have been been raised, and will be sold with seed rice, &c. to the purchaser if required. There is on it a good framed barn, 40 by 28, and a dwelling-house 28 by 19, negro houses, &c. If any person should incline to purchase before the day of sale, such may treat with Mr. George Smith, merchant in Charles-Town, or with the subscriber near Dorchester. STEPHEN CATER.

N. B. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaser, upon interest and giving security if required.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship BACCHUS, Daniel Jackson, master, *from* Liverpoole, *and to be sold wholesale, by*

WILLIAM HARROP,

At a store in *Tradd-street*, lately possessed by Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, near *Bedon's-Alley*;

AN assortment of dry goods, consisting of 3 fourth, 11 & 10 nail checks, and check'd handkerchiefs, bed bunts and furniture checks, 7 eighth linen and cotton checks and stripes, Barcelona and Curlees handkerchiefs, blue linen, fine canvas, velvets, counterpains, fustians, jeans; a quantity of nails, and sundry ironmongery, with most kinds of plantation tools; a large quantity of Yorkshire plains, earthen ware, bottled beer, and a quantity of salt, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel by the quantity, on board the ship at the market wharf.

ABOUT twenty-five thousand feet of MOHOGANY, sawed up into handy plank, fit for unmanageable vessels, to be sold together, or in small parcels as many as may suit the purchasers, very cheap, for cash or short credit, by

DAVID STODDARD, & Co.

Charles Town, Feb. 22, 1768.

JOHN LAMPUT,
WHEELWRIGHT,

Having removed from the corner of Meeting-street *opposite Mr.* William Holliday's, *to a part of the same street, opposite to Mrs* Logan's *and* Moultrie's *Esqrs;*

THIS continues to carry on the said business in all its branches, viz. making new and mending old chair-wheels and carriages, carts, drays, wheel barrows and ploughs. And as he has always been noted for application to business, he hopes to give content to his former customers, as well as merit encouragement from others.

Webb & Doughty,

Have just imported in the LONDON, *Capt.* Curling, *from* London, *and the* ST. HELENA, *Capt.* Arthur *from* Bristol, *a variety of such articles as are usually imported, among which are;*

FOUR-penny 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, sheathing and drawing ditto, 4 in. to 9 in. diamond-headed deck nails, 8 by 10, 11 by 9 and 12 by 10 boxes of window glass, dry and ground white lead, Spanish brown and yellow ocker, lamp black in quarter of a pound papers, linseed-oil, &c. bar and sheet lead, a few Glocester and Cheshire cheeses, boxes of pipes, trace and ox chains; a compleat assortment of cheap Irish linens, from 8*s.* 9*d.* to 45*s.* per yard.

They have also imported in the Nancy, Capt. Jordan *from London;*

A compleat assortment of European and East-India goods, among which, are most articles in the shop-chandlery way; and a variety of the very best

LONDON CORDAGE,

which they will sell as low as any person in town.

A few barrels of superfine flour, with Jamaica, West-India and Northward rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, bar iron, shear moulds, &c. &c.

For LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOLE or COWES and the MARKETS,

The good SHIP

JENEFER,

(Burthen about 300 barrels)

GEORGE KERR, master;

FOR freight, which may be had on easy terms, treat with said master on board, at Burn's new wharf, or

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Co.

N. B. A quantity of FINE SALT, imported in said vessel, to be sold on board.

TO BE LEASED,

THE PASTURE and HOUSE up the Path, where the late Rev. Mr. *Wheeler* lived. Inquire of

GEORGE TEW.

TO BE LETT,

THE PLANTATION formerly Mr. Haddrell's, on Wando Neck, about 9 miles from Charles-Town, a pleasant and healthy situation, and very convenient for the Charles-Town market, the high land is very good for corn or indico, and also for a large and profitable garden. Any person inclinable to rent the same, may apply to

Feb. 16, 1768. 6 w. WILLIAM GIBBES.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, in George-Town, on Tuesday the 22d day of March next, if a fair day, otherwise the next fair day after;

ALL the personal estate of ELIAS FOISSIN, Esq; deceased, consisting of about 80 valuable NEGROES; among them are carpenters, coopers, sawyers, a blacksmith, and several handy boys and girls; a small stock of cattle, several yoke of working oxen; together with horses, sheep, and hogs; smiths, carpenters, coopers, and plantation tools; several rice flats and canoes; with a collection of books on various subjects. Credit will be given on all sums that exceed twenty pounds, until the first day of January 1769, paying interest and giving approved security.

All persons having demands on the said estate, are requested to send them properly attested by the above day of sale to either of us,

ELIAS FOISSIN,
Feb. 13, 1768. PAUL TRAPIER, } *Executors.*
BENJ. TRAPIER,

ALL persons who have demands on the estate of George Marshal, deceased, are desired to give them in properly attested, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

WIL. GLEN,
ALEX. PETRIE, } *Executors*
6 m. ROB. BAILIE.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, Broad-Street, next to the General Post-Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.